DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 054 716	HE 002 425
AUTHOR	Ferrin, Richard I.
TITLE	Student Budgets and Aid Awarded in Southwestern Colleges. Higher Education Surveys.
INSTITUTION	College Entrance Examination Board, Palo Alto, Calif.
PUB DATE	Apr 71
NOTE	44p.
AVAILABLE FROM	Southwestern Regional Office, College Entrance Examination Board, Suite 119, 3810 Medical Parkway, Austin, Texas 78756
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.65 HC Not Available from EDRS.
DESCRIPTORS	Budgets; *College Students; Educational Finance; Expenditures; *Financial Support; *Higher Education; Student Characteristics; *Student Costs; *Surveys

ABSTRACT

This survey examines student budgets, distribution of student aid, and the relationship between budgets and aid awarded. Information was also obtained on student characteristics in terms of residence, family income, and marital status; and on reactions to the Nixon administration's financial aid proposals. The results were based on responses from financial aid officers at 81 percent of the 190 colleges in 4 Southwestern states: Arkansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas. Some of the principal findings were: (1) average student cash expenses for 1970-71 were $2,900 for a private college; $1,900 for a public 4-year college; and $1,600 for a public 2-year college; (2) average aid awarded was $475 to private college students; $184 to public 4-year college students; and $117 to public 2-year college students; and (3) the proportion of total student expenses met by aid awarded was 16 percent in private colleges; 10 percent in public 4-year colleges; and 7 percent in public 2-year colleges. (Author/AF)

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Student Budgets and Aid Awarded in Southwestern Colleges

Richard I. Ferrin

Higher Education Surveys
Report No. 5

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College Entrance Examination Board, April 1971

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Higher Education Surveys is an activity of the College Entrance Examination Board. Its purpose is to provide member institutions with a convenient means of gathering pertinent information about important current problems in college admissions. The survey described in this report was executed by the Southwestern Committee for Higher Education Surveys No. 5 with the staff support of Richard Ferrin of the College Board's Access Research Office in Palo Alto, California, and John O'Hearne of the College Board's Southwestern Regional Office in Austin, Texas. The Southwestern Committee is responsible for defining the topic and for the specific questions included in this survey. The College Board staff is responsible for gathering the data and reporting the results. Since a primary objective of this project is to make known the results obtained from the committee's questionnaire as rapidly as practical, this staff report is a factual accounting without interpretation or evaluation. The staff and committee are grateful to the many respondents who made this rapid survey possible by returning questionnaires within a few days.

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Abstract

This survey examines student budgets, distribution of student aid, and the relationship between budgets and aid awarded. Results were based on responses from financial aid officers at 81 percent of the 190 colleges in four Southwestern states. Principal findings were:

1. Respondents estimated that the total average cash expenses of college attendance for 1970-71 were $2,900 for a private college student, $1,900 for a public 4-year college student, and $1,600 for a public 2-year college student.
2. The average aid awarded by Southwestern institutions in 1970-71 was $475 to private college students, $184 to public 4-year college students, and $117 to public 2-year college students.
3. The proportion of total student expenses met by aid awarded was 16 percent in private colleges, 10 percent in public 4-year colleges, and 7 percent in public 2-year colleges.
4. Average student budgets and average aid awards varied widely among colleges. Within each group of colleges (private, public 4-year, and public 2-year), there was essentially no relationship between average budgets and average aid. In other words, within a given type of institution, colleges with high student budgets were no more likely to award large amounts of aid than were colleges with low student budgets.
5. Nearly $84 million in student aid, more than half of which came from federal funds, was distributed to students in respondent colleges. Grants more often went to private college students, whereas loans and jobs more often went to students at public 4-year colleges.
6. The majority of respondents, especially those from private colleges, were critical of the Administration's current aid proposals. Many expressed fear that middle-income students would be either restricted to low-cost colleges or overburdened with loan repayments.

Introduction

The high cost of higher education, estimated at about $19 billion for 1970-71 (U. S. Office of Education, 1970b), is of increasing national concern. Professional and popular periodicals constantly report both the effects of such high costs and the numerous proposals for dealing with the problem of limited individual and national resources. One article may cite the demise of another private college. Another article may discuss the financial plight of public and private institutions alike. Still another may describe new federal, state, or institutional plans to spread the financial burden among people or over time. Recent examples of time-payment plans include Yale's experiment with deferred tuition (Jacobson, 1971) and the Administration's proposed National Student Loan Association (Fields, 1971a).

Whether the consumer of higher education--that is, the student--is expressly mentioned or not, nearly all proposals and decisions related to the financing of higher education affect his pocketbook directly or indirectly. This survey focuses on the student directly. Its purpose is to provide current information on the annual out-of-pocket expenses a student (or someone) must pay for a year in college and the relationship between these expenses and the various amounts and types of aid that are awarded to him.

Student financial aid has long been and will no doubt continue to be a topic of spirited debate. Although few believe that equality of opportunity can be achieved without substantial public subsidy, there is considerable difference of opinion about the forms such subsidies should take--given the fact that funds are likely to remain in short supply. The argument revolves around two critical questions. One question is whether or not institutional aid should take priority over student aid, and the other is what students should be eligible for what types of aid.

Public college presidents and institutional associations are

among primary advocates for institutional aid, and there exists some feeling among educators that the current Congress will move in that direction rather than toward expanding aid to students (Walsh, 1971). The American Association of State Colleges and Universities, which supports the idea of institutional grants, recently reported that the threat of "fiscal bankruptcy" has replaced student unrest as the top worry of state college presidents (Chronicle of Higher Education, 1971). Supporters of institutional aid feel that congressional enactment of the Quie Bill (Fields, 1971b), which would provide grants based on the number of bachelor's degrees awarded and would also distribute $6.5 million to colleges that operate occupational programs, would diminish this threat.

A number of commission reports and several recent legislative proposals all favor student aid over institutional aid. Some of the more well known reports include the Zacharias Report (1967), the Rivlin Report (1969), the Carnegie Commission Report (1970), and the month-old Newman Report (1971). Legislation includes proposals by the Nixon Administration and separate bills sponsored by Senators Javits, Mondale, and Pell (Fields, 1971b). Each report and each piece of legislation has certain elements that make it different from the others, and in some cases basically so, but all recommend a basic floor of grants to the most needy. Even the Zacharias Report, although best known for its Educational Opportunity Bank proposal, was careful to state that such a bank should supplement existing student aid programs.

State commissions and legislatures are also reexamining the role states should play with respect to student and institutional aid. Kirkpatrick (1971) reports that several states, particularly New York, appear to be moving on both fronts. He notes on the one hand that the incidence of state scholarship programs is growing and on the other hand that several states are seeking to change their constitutions to permit state support of private institutions.

Surprisingly, there is relatively little direct information on

the relationship between student expenses for a year in college and the amount of aid available to students. Although several documents exist that report estimated student budgets by institutional type (U. S. Office of Education, 1970b) and even by single institutions (Cavanaugh, 1971), there have been few studies that relate the amount of aid needy students typically receive to meet their expenses. In one of the few published studies on this subject, Sanders and Nelson (1970) offer some enlightening national statistics. They observe that less than 20 percent of student expenses was met by aid in 1969-70 and that more than $1 billion additional aid is required to meet the needs of currently enrolled students adequately. Froomkin (1969) estimated that the federal government alone would need to appropriate $3.5 billion for student support by 1976 to approximate equality of opportunity for all.

This survey attempts to contribute to a better understanding of the budget-aid relationship by reporting information gathered from financial aid officers in Southwestern colleges and universities. The extent to which the budget-aid situation in the Southwest is representative of national conditions is, of course, unknown; therefore, caution must be exercised in generalizing too readily to other regions.

Procedure

One important objective of Higher Education Surveys is to make results available quickly, thereby eliminating much of the usual time lag between collecting data and reporting findings. Consequently, the survey procedures and the questionnaire itself were designed to facilitate both rapid responses from the colleges and rapid analysis. A single-page questionnaire was used, and respondents were asked in several of the questions to provide best estimates if exact figures were not available. As the reader interprets the data presented in this report, he would do well to remember that certain information did result from estimation (see questionnaire on page 39).

Another objective of Higher Education Surveys is to bring together a group of educational leaders to assist in conducting the study and developing the questionnaire. The Southwestern Committee (see list of members at the front of this report) met on February 11 to discuss matters relating to student expenses and available financial aid and to identify particular areas that both deserved immediate study and were amenable to rapid survey techniques. The areas identified included current student budgets, pertinent student characteristics (such as marital status and family income), types of aid awarded, and the relationship between student expenses and the amounts and types of aid awarded. On March 15 the Committee gathered to select and edit the specific items to be included in the questionnaire.

Individual student expenses are subject to numerous variations, most of which could not be investigated in a regional survey of this nature. One factor that was considered and that creates significant cost differentials is student residence. Although many different living arrangements are open to students, the Committee felt that the most important economic distinction was whether or not students were living with their parents. Thus, respondents were asked to report separate budget figures for those students "living with parents" and those "not living with parents." For identification purposes throughout this report the former group is referred to as "commuters" and the latter group as "residents."

Recognizing that students receive financial aid in many forms, from many sources, and for many reasons, the Committee discussed at length the problem of what kinds of aid to include in the survey. They concluded that data should be sought on only the aid administered by institutions and awarded primarily on the basis of need. The reason for this decision was a desire to obtain an estimate of the amount of aid that is available to the majority of students. Excluded, therefore, was aid that is restricted to only those with specific characteristics (for example, school valedictorians) or

aid that is brought to the institution by certain students (for example, social security funds). One could make a case for this latter aid being regarded as a type of student or family income and hence not part of an aid "package."

Questionnaires were mailed on March 17 to financial aid officers at all 2- and 4-year colleges and universities in Arkansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas. By March 31 replies had been obtained from 81 percent (153 of 190) of the institutions in those states (see list of survey respondents on page 37); only three responses were non-usable. Table 1 indicates that the group of respondents closely represents all colleges in the region.

Results

Student characteristics

Most students attending 4-year colleges in the Southwest, whether public or private, live away from home, according to estimates by aid officers (Tables 2 and 3). The lone exception is in Oklahoma public 4-year colleges where over 60 percent commute from their homes. As one would expect, however, the situation among public 2-year colleges is quite different. About 71 percent of the region's community college students live at home, although in Oklahoma nearly one-half do not (Table 4).

It is often assumed that most married students attend college part-time, and that may well be true, but they also account for nearly 20 percent of the region's undergraduate full-time enrollment. This proportion holds regardless of state or college type (Tables 2-4).

Although accurate data on family income were not available at many institutions, aid officers at private and public 4-year institutions estimated that approximately the same proportion of students came from families whose annual incomes were below $6,000 as came from families with incomes exceeding $12,000 (Tables 2 and 3).

There was, however, considerable variation among states. Aid officers at public 2-year colleges estimated that they enrolled about three times as many students from the low-income group as they did from the high-income group (Table 4).

The accuracy of any estimates not based on factual information is always questionable. For example, these estimates of student income characteristics are at considerable variance with estimates given by students themselves. In its Fall 1970 survey of entering college freshmen, the American Council on Education (1970) reported that 19 percent of all respondents in Southern institutions estimated that their families earned less than $6,000 a year. Forty-one percent said their families earned more than $12,500.

Student budgets

When considering budgets, it is good to remember that estimates made by institutions may or may not approximate the amounts students actually spend during a year in college. Some financial aid officers undoubtedly have reported budgets based on the actual expense accounts and comments of students; others have reported budgets developed in some other manner. Regardless of how they were established, these budget estimates by aid officers are to some extent valid in their own right because aid awards are generally made with these figures in mind.

According to respondents, single students living away from home and attending a typical private college in the Southwest in 1970-71 could expect to spend slightly over $2,500; those leaving home to attend a typical public institution, whether 2-year or 4-year, could expect to spend about $1,700 (Table 5). The direct educational charges, such as tuition, fees, books, and supplies, represent less than one-quarter of the total expenses at public colleges and less than one-half the total expenses at private institutions. Table 5 also shows that students may save $400-500 a year by living at home while attending college. Although

transportation costs are slightly higher for commuters than for resident students, this expense is more than offset by lower room and board expenses.

It should not be assumed from the previous paragraph that students attending public 2-year colleges pay as much to attend college as those enrolled in public 4-year institutions: the large majority of the former live at home, whereas the large majority of the latter do not.

Most married students have no children but do have a spouse working full-time, according to those aid officers who defined a "typical" married student. The typical institution, whether public or private, adds an additional $1,000-1,200 for such students. These figures are distorted somewhat by the 20 percent of all institutions that reported no additional allowance and also by the fact that an unknown percentage of students are married to one another. Of course, the working spouse makes the budget-aid relationship even more difficult to untangle.

Tables 6-8 show both 1970-71 estimated budgets and 1971-72 projected budgets for students attending each of the three types of colleges in each of the four states. It is interesting to note that, with one exception, respondents in all types of colleges and in all states typically project an increase of about $100 or less. The one exception is for Texas public 4-year colleges. At the time the questionnaires were being circulated, there was considerable discussion within the Texas legislature regarding an increase in public college tuition. Many aid officers undoubtedly responded in terms of their expectations of the outcome of this discussion. As a group they anticipate student expenses to increase about $200 next year, with approximately one-half resulting from higher tuition.

It costs $400-700 more to attend a typical private college in Texas than to attend one in any other Southwestern state (Table 6). The largest difference is between resident students attending

colleges in Texas and Arkansas. Whereas the Texas student will pay about $2,700, the Arkansas student will pay just over $2,000.

Although Texas public 4-year colleges currently charge lower average tuition and fees than their counterparts in Arkansas, New Mexico, and Oklahoma, there is little difference in total student budgets among the four states (Table 7). For next year, however, aid officers estimate that it will cost $100-300 more in Texas than in the other states. For a commuter the expenses will exceed $1,500, and for a resident they will approximate $2,000.

Since Arkansas and New Mexico each operate just two public 2-year colleges, the data on these institutions were included only in summary statistics. Table 8, therefore, shows budget figures for only Oklahoma and Texas community colleges. Although tuition and fees are 75 percent higher in Oklahoma than in Texas, total budget figures for both commuters and residents are higher in Texas institutions.

The budget picture takes on a somewhat different appearance when the characteristics and size of student bodies are considered. The total and average budgets displayed in Table 9 reflect the various expenses of commuters, residents, married students, and those who paid out-of-state or out-of-district charges. Taking into account these differential costs, the total amount budgeted for the 372,000 full-time undergraduates attending respondent institutions this year will be over three-quarters of a billion dollars, or an average of $2,060 per student. A typical budget for a private college student is about $2,900; for a public 4-year college student, $1,900; and for a public 2-year college student, $1,600. Each of these three figures is higher than those reported for single in-state students in Table 2 for two reasons. The first is that married and out-of-state student expenses are included, and the second is that aid officers at large institutions often reported higher budgets than those at smaller colleges. Thus, whereas Table 2 reports budget figures for a typical institution,

Table 9 reports budgets for a typical student.

Distribution of aid

Nearly $84 million in student aid was distributed to full-time undergraduates at respondent colleges; the average was $224 per student (Table 9). Over $46 million went to students at public 4-year colleges, almost $31 million to students at private colleges, and $6.4 million to students at public 2-year colleges.

Slightly more than half ($43.1 million) the student aid came from federal funds, about 30 percent came from institutional resources, and less than 20 percent came from state funds (Table 10). Texas has considerably more state aid than the other states, although very little is found in community colleges.

Grant money is more often given to private college students, whereas loan and job funds more often go to students in public senior colleges (Table 11). Community college students receive a small proportion of any type of aid.

When asked to indicate what percentage of students at each of three income levels received various forms of aid during 1970-71, several respondents replied that they had no firm idea. Others said the data were unavailable. Most, however, did provide an estimate, but the reader is cautioned to treat these estimates as speculative at best.

According to respondents, 37 percent of all students received financial aid; the majority received loans, or jobs, or both, and only about one-third received grants (Table 12). Most low-income students received aid, with roughly the same proportion receiving grants, loans, and jobs. A small segment of the middle- and high-income groups received aid, and those that did were given primarily loans and jobs. In 1965-66, Schlekat (1968) found that high-income students typically received outright grants, and it is interesting to wonder to what extent the finding of this current study reflects a change in aid-award decisions since 1965.

A larger proportion of private than public college students are reported to have received aid in 1970-71. In fact, a low-income private college student was nearly twice as likely to obtain aid as was his public 2-year college counterpart. In addition he was just as likely to receive a grant as he was any other form of aid.

Table 13 shows the distribution of aid dollars according to income level. Respondents estimated that about 60 percent of each type of aid went to low-income students. Low-income students in public colleges received nearly all of the grant money awarded in their institutions whereas those in private colleges received only one-half of the grant money awarded in their institutions. These proportions are somewhat deceiving, for despite the fact that four to five times as many low-income students attended public institutions as private, private colleges awarded more grant aid.

Nearly 100,000 students enrolled in respondent colleges on a part-time basis this past fall (Table 14). Only 7 percent of the colleges award grants to part-time students (Table 15). Of course, one reason is that only full-time students are eligible for the federal Educational Opportunity Grants. One college in five said they award job aid to part-time students, although presumably almost all part-time students are working at some job while attending college. Undoubtedly loans made up the largest portion of the $4 million granted part-time students.

Table 16 illustrates that different types of colleges have different policies with respect to awarding aid to out-of-state or out-of-district students. Most colleges treat these students the same as local students, although a large number of public colleges indicated that the needs of the local students come first.

It is difficult to determine how much more student aid an institution should have in order to provide adequately for the financial needs of both its current and potential students. Financial aid officers have no way of calculating the parameters of this problem, but they did indicate how many of their currently enrolled

students who were eligible for aid were denied such aid last fall because of lack of funds. They estimated there were over 13,000 such students, or about four percent of the total undergraduate full-time enrollment (Table 17).

Relationship between budgets and aid

Figure 1 graphically demonstrates the fact that there is considerable overlap of average student budgets among the various types of institutions. Although public 2-year colleges are generally less expensive, a student might find some comparatively inexpensive 4-year colleges with more aid available.

There is wide variation in student budgets and aid among private colleges. A typical student may attend a private college for as little as $1,300 or as much as $4,500 a year, and he may expect to receive as little as $25 or as much as $1,900 in aid. There appears to be little relationship between budgets and aid, however, and the correlation between the two in private institutions is essentially zero (r=-.07). In other words, colleges with high student budgets were no more likely to have large amounts of aid than were colleges with low student budgets.

In 1970-71 private college students received aid that covered 16 percent of their total budgets, as compared with 10 percent for public 4-year college students and 7 percent for public 2-year college students (Table 9). In dollar amounts, after deducting aid awards, the average public 2-year college student will have spent $1,500 by the end of the 1970-71 academic year; the public 4-year college student will have spent $1,750; and the private college student will have spent $2,400.

Public 4-year college expenses typically range between $1,500 and $2,500 per student (Table 9). All but five colleges awards less than $400 in aid per student this year, and the majority awarded less than $200. As in the case of private colleges, there is virtually no relationship between budgets and aid (r=-.11).

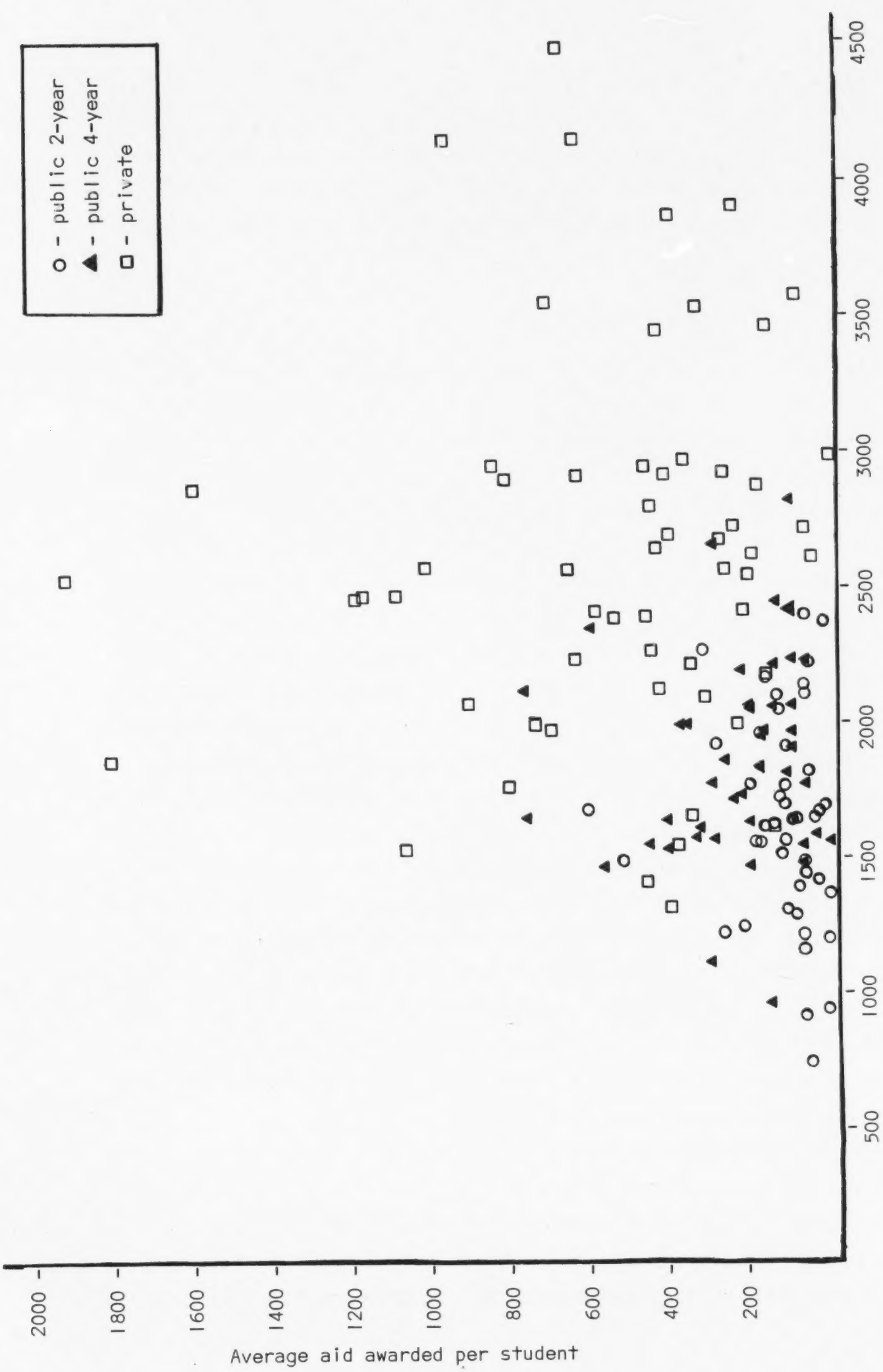

Figure 1. Relationship between annual student budgets and financial aid awarded--by college type

Southwestern public 2-year colleges vary in expenses, but most cluster around $1,500. They are noticeably lacking in aid awards; all but six colleges awarded less than $200 per student. Once again, the expenses of attending a particular institution appear to bear little relationship to the amount of aid provided (r=.12).

Although the relationship between budgets and aid awarded within a particular institutional type is negligible, there is a modest positive relationship when all colleges are considered together (r=.30). This results solely from the fact that the more expensive type of institution tends to have more aid available.

Reaction to Administration aid proposals

In response to an open-ended question on the perceived effects of President Nixon's financial aid proposals, approximately one-half of the respondents indicated that they were not familiar enough with the proposals to comment. The aid officers at public institutions who did comment disapproved of the proposals by a two to one margin. In most cases, those in favor represented institutions that serve large numbers of low-income students, and they felt that these students would be helped even more by the Administration's plan to increase grants and work-study funds to the neediest students. Those opposing the proposals generally indicated concern for middle-income students who would have to depend primarily upon loans. They objected to the idea that these students would incur large debts that would have to be repaid over a long period of time.

Private college aid officers were even more adamant in their opposition. Only one in ten thought the proposals would help their institutions. Several labeled the plan "disastrous," and one individual expressed his belief that enactment of the Administration bill would "sound the death knell for all private institutions of higher education." Like their public college colleagues, their primary concern was that middle-income young people would be driven to lower-cost (that is, public) institutions.

Table 1. The total population of Southwestern colleges and the number of respondents--by state and college type

	All colleges	Respondent colleges	% of original sample	% of actual respondents
Arkansas				
Private	11	11	6%	7%
Public 4-year	10	9	5	6
Public 2-year	2	2	1	1
New Mexico				
Private	4	3	2	2
Public 4-year	11	10	6	7
Public 2-year	2	1	1	1
Oklahoma				
Private	10	9	5	6
Public 4-year	13	11	7	7
Public 2-year	14	11	7	7
Texas				
Private	45	36	24	24
Public 4-year	23	18	12	12
Public 2-year	45	32	24	21
Total	190	153	100%	100%

Table 2. Residence, marital status, and family-income characteristics of undergraduate students at private colleges--by state

	Arkansas	New Mexico	Oklahoma	Texas	Total
Residence					
% residents	86%	--	72%	65%	68%
% commuters	14	--	28	35	32
Marital status					
% single	82	--	82	82	82
% married	18	--	18	18	18
Annual family income					
% under $6,000	43	--	26	24	27
% $6,000 - 12,000	44	--	51	41	43
% over $12,000	14	--	23	34	30

-Base too small for reliable estimate

Table 3. Residence, marital status, and family-income characteristics of undergraduate students at public 4-year colleges--by state

	Arkansas	New Mexico	Oklahoma	Texas	Total
Residence					
% residents	68%	55%	39%	70%	64%
% commuters	32	45	61	30	36
Marital status					
% single	84	75	78	85	82
% married	16	25	22	15	18
Annual family income					
% under $6,000	36	31	40	25	29
% $6,000 - 12,000	42	46	51	43	44
% over $12,000	22	23	09	32	26

Table 4. Residence, marital status, and family-income characteristics of undergraduate students at public 2-year colleges--by state

	Arkansas	New Mexico	Oklahoma	Texas	Total
Residence					
% residents	--	--	44%	28%	29%
% commuters	--	--	56	72	71
Marital status					
% single	--	--	81	81	81
% married	--	--	19	19	19
Annual family income					
% under $6,000	--	--	49	40	41
% $6,000 - 12,000	--	--	37	47	46
% over $12,000	--	--	14	13	13

-Base too small for reliable estimate

Table 5. Budget figures for in-state, full-time undergraduate students at typical colleges in 1970-71--by college type and student residence

	Resident*			Commuter*		
	Private	Pub 4-yr	Pub 2-yr	Private	Pub 4-yr	Pub 2-yr
Tuition	$930	$223	$172	$930	$223	$172
Required fees	87	79	37	87	79	37
Books and supplies	127	134	120	127	134	120
Room and board allowance	894	811	867	479	321	436
Transportation	159	144	188	185	180	249
All other usual expenses (clothing, recreation, incidentals, etc.)	339	339	320	317	302	302
Total--single student	2,536	1,730	1,704	2,125	1,239	1,316
Typical additional allowance for married students	1,173	1,259	1,028	1,173	1,259	1,028
Total--married student	3,709	2,989	2,732	3,298	2,498	2,344

*In this and all other tables "resident" refers to a single student who is not living with his/her parents, and "commuter" refers to a student who is living with his/her parents.

Table 6. Budget figures for students* attending private colleges in 1970-71 and anticipated budgets for 1971-72--by state and student residence

	Arkansas		New Mexico		Oklahoma		Texas	
	70-71	71-72	70-71	71-72	70-71	71-72	70-71	71-72
Tuition and fees								
Average	$775	$821	-	-	$912	$951	$1,072	$1,147
Range	337-1,300	350-1,300	-	-	585-1,190	685-1,190	172-1,870	192-2,170
Living expenses**--commuters								
Average	923	960	-	-	751	782	1,231	1,255
Range	450-1,420	550-1,470	-	-	0-1,175	100-1,175	575-1,910	650-2,200
Living expenses**--residents								
Average	1,261	1,309	-	-	1,328	1,392	1,626	1,688
Range	815-1,775	815-1,775	-	-	1,100-1,725	1,200-1,725	950-3,550	950-3,775
Average annual budget								
Commuters	1,698	1,781	-	--	1,663	1,733	2,303	2,402
Residents	2,036	2,130	-	-	2,240	2,343	2,698	2,835

*"Students" refers to those who are in-state, full-time, undergraduate, and single.
**Living expenses include books and supplies, room and board, transportation, and other expenses.
-Base too small for reliable estimate.

Table 7. Budget figures for students* attending public 4-year colleges in 1970-71 and anticipated budgets for 1971-72--by state and student residence

	Arkansas		New Mexico		Oklahoma		Texas	
	70-71	71-72	70-71	71-72	70-71	71-72	70-71	71-72
Tuition and fees								
Average	$354	$409	$320	$330	$405	$405	$212	$297
Range	220-450	220-620	227-420	232-430	350-485	350-485	168-300	176-460
Living expenses**--commuters								
Average	926	982	804	885	913	919	1,111	1,235
Range	690-1,325	690-1,600	330-1,330	600-1,330	150-1,450	150-1,450	500-1,950	650-1,975
Living expenses**--residents								
Average	1,246	1,312	1,486	1,558	1,263	1,275	1,593	1,678
Range	940-1,675	1,010-1,750	1,135-1,863	1,135-1,930	915-1,645	915-1,645	1,200-2,060	1,420-3,010
Average annual budget								
Commuters	1,280	1,391	1,124	1,215	1,318	1,324	1,323	1,532
Residents	1,600	1,721	1,806	1,888	1,668	1,680	1,805	1,975

*"Students" refers to those who are in-state, full-time, undergraduate, and single.
**Living expenses include books and supplies, room and board, transportation, and other expenses.

Table 8. Budget figures for students* attending public 2-year colleges in 1970-71 and anticipated budgets for 1971-72--by state and student residence

	Arkansas		New Mexico		Oklahoma		Texas	
	70-71	71-72	70-71	71-72	70-71	71-72	70-71	71-72
Tuition and fees								
Average	-	-	-	-	$306	$312	$173	$207
Range	-	-	-	-	248-585	248-585	100-240	108-448
Living expenses**--commuters								
Average	-	-	-	-	919	919	1,178	1,214
Range	-	-	-	-	230-1,275	230-1,275	550-1,930	550-1,930
Living expenses**--residents								
Average	-	-	-	-	1,157	1,248	1,597	1,645
Range	-	-	-	-	650-1,555	650-1,560	735-2,512	765-3,010
Average annual budget								
Commuters	-	-	-	-	1,225	1,231	1,351	1,421
Residents	-	-	-	-	1,463	1,560	1,770	1,852

*"Students" refers to those who are in-state, full-time, undergraduate, and single.
**Living expenses include books and supplies, room and board, transportation, and other expenses.
-Base too small for reliable estimate.

Table 9. Total and average budgets for full-time undergraduate students at respondent colleges and total and average aid* administered to these students--by state and college type

	Budgets		Aid		% of budgets met by aid
	Total (millions)	Average	Total (millions)	Average	
Private	$188.0	$2,896	$30.8	$475	16%
Arkansas	17.7	2,237	2.8	354	16
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	21.8	2,419	3.2	356	15
Texas	145.9	3,085	24.4	516	17
Public 4-year	487.6	1,939	46.3	184	10
Arkansas	57.9	1,903	5.8	190	10
New Mexico	72.7	2,257	5.9	183	8
Oklahoma	49.2	1,460	6.0	177	12
Texas	307.8	1,985	28.7	185	9
Public 2-year	90.9	1,633	6.4	117	7
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	10.9	1,438	1.2	145	11
Texas	76.3	1,672	5.0	112	7
All colleges	766.5	2,060	83.6	224	11
Arkansas	77.5	1,952	8.7	219	11
New Mexico	77.2	2,269	6.2	182	8
Oklahoma	81.9	1,628	10.3	204	13
Texas	530.0	2,137	58.1	235	11

*In this and all other tables, "aid" includes only those funds awarded primarily upon need.

Table 10. Amounts of federal, state, and institutional aid administered to full-time undergraduate students at respondent colleges and the percentage of student budgets met by this aid --by state and college type

	Total aid (millions)			% of budgets met by aid		
	Federal	State	Inst	Federal	State	Inst
Private						
Arkansas	1.8	0.1	1.0	10%	1%	6%
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	1.8	0.0	1.4	8	0	6
Texas	12.8	3.1	8.4	9	2	6
Public 4-year						
Arkansas	4.4	0.2	1.2	8	0	2
New Mexico	3.5	1.0	1.4	5	1	2
Oklahoma	4.7	0.0	1.3	10	0	3
Texas	9.0	9.2	10.5	3	3	3
Public 2-year						
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	0.9	0.1	0.2	8	1	2
Texas	3.0	1.2	0.8	4	2	1
All colleges						
Arkansas	6.3	0.3	2.2	8	0	3
New Mexico	3.6	1.0	1.5	5	1	2
Oklahoma	7.4	0.1	2.7	9	0	3
Texas	24.8	13.5	19.7	5	3	4

-Base too small for reliable estimate.

Table 11. Amounts of grant, loan, and job funds administered to full-time undergraduate students at respondent colleges and the percentage of student budgets met by each type of aid--by state and college type

	Total aid (millions)			% of budgets met by aid		
	Grants	Loans	Jobs	Grants	Loans	Jobs
Private						
Arkansas	0.8	0.7	1.3	5%	4%	7%
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	1.5	1.1	0.6	7	5	3
Texas	9.7	9.2	5.6	7	6	4
Public 4-year						
Arkansas	1.2	2.1	2.5	2	4	4
New Mexico	1.3	2.2	2.3	2	3	3
Oklahoma	1.1	2.8	2.1	2	6	4
Texas	3.9	13.9	10.8	1	5	4
Public 2-year						
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	0.2	0.3	0.6	2	3	6
Texas	0.9	1.9	2.3	1	2	3
All colleges						
Arkansas	2.1	2.8	3.9	3	4	5
New Mexico	1.3	2.3	2.5	2	3	3
Oklahoma	2.8	4.3	3.3	3	5	4
Texas	14.4	25.0	18.7	3	5	4

-Base too small for reliable estimate.

Table 12. Estimates of the percentage of full-time undergraduate students at different income levels receiving various types of aid--by college type

	% receiving some type of aid	% receiving		
		Grants	Loans	Jobs
Private				
Annual family income				
Under $6,000	80%	54%	54%	51%
$6,000-12,000	52	23	29	24
Over $12,000	25	11	8	3
Total private college students	52	28	30	26
Public 4-year				
Annual family income				
Under $6,000	61	29	38	31
$6,000-12,000	33	4	21	16
Over $12,000	11	0	6	6
Total public 4-year students	35	11	22	18
Public 2-year				
Annual family income				
Under $6,000	43	17	18	39
$6,000-12,000	22	5	13	11
Over $12,000	0	0	0	0
Total public 2-year students	27	9	13	17
All colleges				
Annual family income				
Under $6,000	60	31	37	34
$6,000-12,000	35	8	21	17
Over $12,000	13	2	6	6
All students	37	13	22	19

Table 13. Proportion of aid awarded to full-time undergraduate students at different income levels--by college type and type of aid

	Total aid (millions)	Proportion of aid to students with annual family incomes of: Under $6,000	$6,000-12,000	Over $12,000	Total
Private					
Grants	12.0	50%	34%	17%	100%
Loans	11.0	53	35	12	100
Jobs	7.5	62	31	7	100
Public 4-year					
Grants	7.5	79	19	2	100
Loans	21.0	60	34	7	100
Jobs	17.7	59	33	9	100
Public 2-year					
Grants	1.1	88	12	0	100
Loans	2.2	63	35	1	100
Jobs	3.1	64	34	2	100
All colleges					
Grants	20.6	62	28	11	100
Loans	34.4	58	34	8	100
Jobs	28.4	60	32	8	100

Table 14. Number of part-time undergraduate students enrolled in 1970-71 and the proportion that attended colleges awarding some aid to part-time undergraduates--by college type

	Number of part-time students*	% in colleges that awarded aid	Amount of aid awarded (millions)
Private	16,000	74%	$2.3
Public 4-year	51,000	78	1.8
Public 2-year	29,000	80	0.1
All colleges	96,000	78	4.2

*Data are from 1970 Advance Report on Opening Fall Enrollment in Higher Education. Wash., D. C.: U. S. Office of Education, 1970.

Table 15. Percentage of colleges awarding various types of aid to part-time undergraduate students in 1970-71--by college type

	% of colleges awarding			
	Grants	Loans	Jobs	No aid
Private	4%	70%	26%	30%
Public 4-year	5	64	26	26
Public 2-year	8	61	12	37
All colleges	7	66	22	30

Table 16. Percentage of institutions with various aid eligibility policies for out-of-state (district) students--by college type

	Private	Public 4-year	Public 2-year	All Colleges
Treated the same as in-state (district) students	91%	58%	69%	75%
Considered after in-state (district) students' needs are met	2	21	15	11
Eligible only for certain types of aid	5	21	15	13
Not eligible	2	0	0	1

Table 17. Number and proportion of undergraduate students (full- and part-time) denied aid in Fall 1970 because of lack of aid funds--by state and college type

	Number of eligible students denied aid	% of total enrollment
Private		
Arkansas	466	6%
New Mexico	-	-
Oklahoma	648	7
Texas	1,249	3
Public 4-year		
Arkansas	690	2
New Mexico	1,210	4
Oklahoma	1,200	4
Texas	6,703	4
Public 2-year		
Arkansas	-	-
New Mexico	-	-
Oklahoma	275	4
Texas	901	2
All colleges	13,418	4%

-Base too small for reliable estimate.

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Survey Respondents*

Arkansas

A. M. & N. College
Arkansas A & M College
Arkansas Baptist College
Arkansas College
Arkansas Polytechnic College
Arkansas State University, Beebe
The College of the Ozarks
Crowley's Ridge College
Harding College
Henderson State College
Hendrix College
John Brown University
Ouachita Baptist University
Philander Smith College
Phillips County Community College
Shorter College
Southern Baptist College
Southern State College
State College of Arkansas
U. of Arkansas, Fayetteville
U. of Arkansas at Little Rock
Westark Junior College

New Mexico

College of Artesia
College of Santa Fe
Eastern New Mexico University
New Mexico Highlands University
New Mexico Junior College
New Mexico State U., Alamogordo
New Mexico State U., Carlsbad
New Mexico State U., Farmington
New Mexico State U., Grants
New Mexico State U., Las Cruces
N. M. Inst. of Mining and Tech.
St. John's College
University of Albuquerque
University of New Mexico
Western New Mexico University

Oklahoma

Altus Junior College
Bacone College
Bartlesville Wesleyan College
Bethany Nazarene College
Cameron State College
Central State College
Connors State College
East Central State College
Eastern Oklahoma State College
El Reno College
Langston University
Murray State College
Northeastern Oklahoma A & M Col.
Northeastern State College
Northern Oklahoma College
Northwestern State College
Oklahoma Baptist University
Oklahoma City Southwestern College
Oklahoma City University
Oklahoma College of Liberal Arts
Oklahoma Military Academy
Oklahoma State U., Oklahoma City
Oklahoma State U., Stillwater
Oral Roberts University
Panhandle State College
Phillips University
Poteau Community College
Sayre Junior College
Seminole Junior College
Southeastern State College
St. Gregory's College
University of Oklahoma
The University of Tulsa

Texas

Angelina College
Angelo State University
Baylor University
Bee County College
Bishop College
Brazosport Junior College
Central Texas College
Cisco Junior College
Clarendon College
College of the Mainland

*A few questionnaires were received too late to be used.

Survey Respondents*

Concordia College
Dallas Baptist College
Del Mar College
East Texas Baptist College
East Texas State University
Eastfield College
El Centro College
Fort Worth Christian College
Galveston College
Grayson County Junior College
Henderson County Junior College
Houston Baptist College
Howard County Junior College
Howard Payne College
Huston-Tillotson College
Incarnate Word College
Lamar State College of Technology
Laredo Junior College
LeTourneau College
Lon Morris College
Lubbock Christian College
Mary Hardin-Baylor College
Mountain View College
McLennan Community College
McMurry College
Midland College
Navarro Junior College
Odessa College
Our Lady of the Lake College
Panola Junior College
Paris Junior College
Paul Quinn College
Prairie View A & M College
Ranger Junior College
Rice University
Sam Houston State University
San Antonio College
San Jacinto College
Schreiner Institute
Southern Methodist University
South Plains College
South Texas Junior College
Southwestern College
Southwestern Christian College
Southwestern Union College
Southwestern University
St. Edward's University
St. Mary's University
St. Phillip's College
Stephen F. Austin State University
Sul Ross State University
Tarleton State College
Tarrant County Junior College
Texarkana College
Texas A & I University
Texas A & M University
Texas Christian University
Texas College
Texas Lutheran College
Texas Southern University
Texas Southmost College
Texas State Tech. Inst., Amarillo
Texas State Tech. Inst., Harlingen
Texas State Tech. Inst., Sweetwater
Texas Tech University
Texas Wesleyan College
Texas Woman's University
Trinity University
University of Dallas
University of Houston
University of St. Thomas
The University of Texas at Arlington
The University of Texas at Austin
The University of Texas at El Paso
Wayland Baptist College
Weatherford College
West Texas State University
Wharton County Junior College
Wiley College

*A few questionnaires were received too late to be used.

Higher Education Surveys

DIRECTIONS: All questions refer to undergraduate students only. Please answer each question. In cases where exact figures are unavailable, give your best estimate. If you feel an estimate you have given is highly speculative, place an asterisk (*) next to it. If you wish, explain any answer in the "Comments" space on the back. Call 512-454-7791 collect to clarify any question. Please return by March 26.

(1) Using your professional judgment (and not necessarily published budget figures) please estimate the total expenditures of a typical full-time undergraduate single student at your institution during 1970-71. Also estimate what these figures are likely to be in 1971-72.

	1970-71	1971-72
a. Tuition	$ _____	$ _____
b. Fees required of all students	_____	_____
c. Additional out-of-state (district) charges, if any	_____	_____
d. Books and supplies	_____	_____
For students living with parents:		
e. Room and board allowance	_____	_____
f. Transportation	_____	_____
g. All other usual expenses (clothing, recreation, incidentals, etc.)	_____	_____
For students not living with parents:		
h. Room and board allowance	_____	_____
i. Transportation	_____	_____
j. All other usual expenses (clothing, recreation, incidentals, etc.)	_____	_____
How much would you add to this budget to reflect a typical married student's expenditures? [Please explain in "Comments" how you defined typical.]	_____	_____

(2) Provide a rough estimate of the percent of your institution's full-time undergraduate students who:

a. Live with parents ..... ____%
Do not live with parents ..... ____%
b. Pay out-of-state (district) charges ..... ____%
c. Are married ..... ____%

(3) Indicate the amounts of undergraduate aid administered by your institution during 1970-71. This aid should include only those funds awarded primarily upon need.

	Federal[b]		State		Institutional[c]	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
Grants[a]						
Loans	d	d				
Jobs						

a. All non-repayable funds awarded primarily upon need.
b. Report collection funds under "Federal," but matching funds under "Institutional."
c. Include aid in college budget as well as aid from private sources, if any.
d. Do not report guaranteed loans, since they generally are not administered by colleges.

(4) Please provide your best estimates:

Annual family income	Fall, 1970 full-time undergraduate enrollment 1	% of Col. 1 students receiving: Any type of aid[a] 2	Grants 3	Loans 4	Jobs 5
Under $6,000					
$6,000-12,000					
Over $12,000					
Total					

a. Column 2 will exceed the sum of Cols. 3-5 in colleges where students received multiple types of aid.

OVER

5 Please provide your best estimates: [Each row should equal 100%.]

	% of dollars going to students from families with incomes: Under $6,000	$6,000-12,000	Over $12,000	Total
Grants				100%
Loans				100%
Jobs				100%

6 To qualify for each type of aid, students must be enrolled: [Check one response in each column.]

	Grants	Loans	Jobs
Full-time	( )	( )	( )
At least half-time	( )	( )	( )
Less than half-time	( )	( )	( )

7 To what extent are students who come from outside the state (district) eligible for institutional aid? [Check most appropriate response.]

Treated the same as in-state (district) students ( )
Considered after in-state (district) students' needs are met ( )
Eligible only for certain types of aid [Explain in "Comments"] ( )
Not eligible ( )

8 Estimate the number of your enrolled and eligible students who were denied aid in Fall, 1970 because of lack of aid funds.

_____

9 What effect do you feel enactment of the Nixon Administration's proposed plan for allocation of federal financial aid funds for fiscal 1972 would have on the federal funds available to students on your campus next fall?

If you do not feel familiar enough with the proposals to comment, please check here . . . ( )

COMMENTS: Use this space to explain any answer

Name _____

Institution _____

Use prepaid envelope provided — Return to:

College Entrance Examination Board
Southwestern Regional Office
Suite 119, 3810 Medical Parkway
Austin, Texas 78756